

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXIII.....No. 168

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—  
PARIS AND HELEN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE WHITE FAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—  
THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—A FLAME OF  
LIGHTNING.

ROBERTS THEATRE, Bowery.—SONS OF LIBERTY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.

NEW STADI THEATRE, 45 and 47 Broadway.—MACBETH—  
MODE OF SILENCE.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 63 Broadway.—ETHIO-  
PIAN ENTERTAINMENT, SINGING, DANCING, &c.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 20 Broadway.—SONGS,  
ECCEITROTIES, &c.—LAL—HILL—J. N.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tenth Building, 14th  
street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, ECCEITROTIES, &c.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—BALLET, FANCY,  
&c.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 20 Bowery.—COMIC  
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh avenue.—POPULAR  
GARDEN CONCERT.

TERRACE GARDEN.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—  
TROUBADOURS, OR, THE LOST CAUSE.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—BURLESQUE  
OPERA—CINDERELLA.

LYRIC HALL, Sixth avenue.—BLIND TOM.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

No. 51 BROADWAY.—WONDERFUL FEAT OF NATURE.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, June 16, 1868.

## THE NEWS.

## EUROPE.

The news report of the Atlantic cable is dated yester-  
day evening, June 15.The London journals approve highly of Hon. Rev-  
erdy Johnson's appointment. "The North German  
navy is to be enlarged."The Viceroy of Egypt contemplates judicial mea-  
sures for the protection of foreigners. Milan IV.Consols, 94½ for money. Five-twenty's, 73½ a 73½  
in London and 72½ a 72½ in Frankfurt. Cotton—regular, with middling uplands at 10½ a 10½ pence.  
Broadstuffs quiet. Provisions steady.By mail we learn that Mr. Disraeli was not defeated  
on Mr. Labouchere's motion respecting the cost of  
the diplomatic service, the Cabinet gaining a parlia-  
mentary victory by 76 votes against 72.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the bill providing for re-  
funding duties erroneously exacted of certain New  
York merchants was passed. The bill to re-  
lieve certain contractors in the West was  
slightly amended and passed by twenty-four  
to seventeen. Mr. Sherman's National Currency  
bill then came up, the question being on Mr.  
Morrill's amendment authorizing a permanent with-  
drawal of United States notes equal in amount to  
any increased issue of the national circulation,  
which was rejected after a long discussion by a vote  
of 16 to 27. Mr. Davis then offered a substitute  
providing for the distribution of any excess of national  
circulation in banks of one State or Territory among  
banks in other States or Territories having less than  
their just proportion. A motion to receive the Chi-  
nese Embassy on the floor on Wednesday was  
adopted, and pending debate on Mr. Davis' substitute  
the Senate adjourned.In the House the usual number of bills and resolu-  
tions were introduced and referred under the Mon-  
day call. The resolution allowing civil service em-  
ployés of the government an additional compensa-  
tion of twenty per cent was passed by a vote of 71 to  
58. Mr. Shanks, republican, of Indiana, offered a  
resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and  
Means to report a special bill revising the tax on  
manufactures and relative to the tax on distilled  
spirits and tobacco, which was passed after a long  
and excited debate by a vote of 74 to 63. Mr. Schenck,  
who contested the resolution hotly, then offered one  
that after the proposed bill is reported it shall be  
in order over everything else, and no other business  
shall be done, which was adopted under a suspen-  
sion of the rules. The Washington City Contested  
Election bill was then passed by a vote of 94 to 26.  
Mr. Logan moved to suspend the rules to offer his  
resolution for the removal of the capital, but the  
House refused to suspend the rules by a vote of 67  
to 43.

## THE CITY.

The Board of Aldermen held a meeting yesterday,  
but did no business other than referring resolutions  
introduced to appropriate committees. A communi-  
cation received from the Comptroller shows that the  
city contingency fund will be deficient this year in  
the amount of \$4,494. In the Board of Councilmen  
several messages were received from the Mayor  
relating to the payment of resolutions.The Board of Audit decided not to restore any  
claim to the calendar which is not answered when  
called up in turn.The shaft of an ash cart standing on Smith street,  
Brooklyn, penetrated one of the Coney Island horse  
railroad cars in passing yesterday, and tearing away  
several of the seats injured two of the passengers,  
one of whom, it is thought, cannot recover.The Brooklyn Common Council decided upon a  
programme for the celebration of the Fourth of  
July yesterday, which includes a military parade,  
pyrotechnical display and firing of cannon.A large saw and planing mill, together with four  
other buildings, owned by Mr. John S. Loomis, situ-  
ated in Wyckoff street, between Hoyt and Smith,  
South Brooklyn, were destroyed by fire last night.  
The losses will amount to about \$50,000.The Jerome Park races reopened yesterday with  
the usual fine attendance of spectators. The first  
race was won by L. W. Jerome's filly Rapture, the  
second by Lancaster, the third by Local, the fourth  
by Urbana and the fifth by Nemesis, in each one of  
the races the favorites at the start being beaten.The case of Moore vs. Bonnell was before the Su-  
perior Court in an interlocutory form yesterday.  
The suit is brought by a lady to recover damages  
against the defendant for slander in asserting and  
repeating the assertion that he was married to her,  
and circulating questionable rumors.The stock market was firm, but quiet, yesterday.  
Government securities were quite active and buoy-  
ant. Gold closed 149½.The offerings of beef cattle yesterday amounted to  
2,478 head—108 at Hudson City, 1,470 at Communi-  
pau and 250 at 108th street. Trade was slow and the  
following prices prevailed:—17½¢, a 18¢, for extra,  
17¢, a 18½¢, for prime, 15½¢, a 16½¢, for ordinary to  
good and 14¢, a 15¢, for inferior. Milch cows—Com-  
mon were slow of sale and heavy at \$45 a \$70, while  
fair to prime were steady at \$70 a \$95. Extras were  
held at \$100 a \$110. Veal calves were quiet and  
lower at 11¢, a 12½¢, for prime and extra, 8¢, a 10¢,  
for common to good and 6¢, a 7¢, for inferior. Sheep  
were in light demand and lower, extras selling at  
75¢, a 77½¢, prime 70¢, common to good 5¢, a 6½¢,  
and inferior 3½¢, a 4½¢. Lambs were easier at 10¢,  
a 14¢, according to quality. Swine were in vigor-  
ous demand and firm at 9¢, a 9½¢, for prime, 8½¢, a  
8¾¢, for fair to good and 8¢, a 8½¢, for common.  
The total receipts for the week were 6,574 hogs, 98  
milch cows, 1,515 veal calves, 19,481 sheep and  
lambs and 16,456 swine.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Advices from Paraguay by the English mail  
steamer state that a combined attack had been made  
on the rear of Lopez' position at Humaita and  
after a desperate battle the Paraguayans repulsed  
them. The siege of Humaita still continues.Our Richmond correspondents authorized to state  
that Chief Justice Chase will accept the democratic  
nomination on a platform embodying universal suf-  
frage. The Chief Justice is now in Richmond, and  
receives numerous letters daily from republicans in  
the North offering to co-operate with the democratic  
party in case he is the nominee and the platform is  
of the kind set forth. Henry A. Wise and the Chief  
Justice visited the African church in Richmond to-  
gether on Sunday and heard divine service.Chief Justice Chase yesterday pronounced a sen-  
tence of two years' imprisonment and a fine of  
\$10,000 on John H. Anderson, a revenue collector of  
Richmond. Anderson is a nephew of John Minor  
Bots.A riot occurred between the members of the Moya-  
mensing and Washington Hose Companies, of Phila-  
delphia, yesterday, in which several firemen were  
injured by bricks and other missiles. Both companies  
have been put out of service until an investigation  
takes place.The Fenian scare in Canada has resulted in bring-  
ing the volunteers up to a high degree of efficiency.  
A draft is to be enforced in the cities which are es-  
pecially defended, and the volunteers now in readi-  
ness are still being perfected in the drill.The State officials of Louisiana were to have been  
inaugurated at New Orleans yesterday, in accor-  
dance with the proclamation of the registrars, and a  
large crowd of negroes assembled at Mechanics' Hall  
to witness the ceremony. The attempt was not made,  
however.The bark Astrea, of New York, from New Orleans  
for Havre, with a cargo of upwards of two thou-  
sand bales of cotton, &c., went ashore off Cape Hat-  
teras on the night of the 11th inst. and went to  
pieces. Captain Sewall and eleven of her crew  
were drowned and four were saved on portions of  
the wreck.The trial of John H. Surratt will commence in  
Washington on Monday next.The formal reception of the naval cadets by the  
army cadets took place at West Point yesterday. In  
the afternoon General Grant awarded the diplomas  
to the graduating class and the annual address to  
the graduates was delivered by Prof. Coppee. The  
affair wound up with a ball, at which the navies and  
their young army friends attended.A proclamation is to be issued to-day by Governor  
Bohlen, the Governor elect of North Carolina, con-  
vening the new State Legislature for July 1.The canal men in Buffalo favor a canal State ticket  
as the surest means of bringing about reforms in  
canal legislation.

## The Political Situation in England.

The Parliamentary situation in England is one of the most peculiar on record. To us in this country, who have been asked to believe in all the virtues of the English system, the situation is mysterious and perplexing. All our previous notions as to the virtue of the strangely complex machine which consisted of Her Majesty's Ministers, with their following, and her Majesty's opposition, have been curiously knocked on the head; and we now begin to see (the British people themselves begin to see) that a political deadlock such as that through which we have recently passed is quite as possible in London as at Washington. Had Lord Macaulay lived to see the state of things which now exists not only would he have modified his opinion of the excellence of the British constitution, but his love of justice and truth would have induced him to rewrite some of the best parts of his history. For the instruction of mankind in general, and of the British people in particular, Mr. Disraeli, by a series of the most daring experiments, has exhibited the British constitution in aspects in which, some months ago, enthusiastic admirers of the same could not have believed it was possible to see it.

Successive telegrams have informed us from day to day that Mr. Disraeli has at last made up his mind to call upon the Queen to dissolve Parliament and to ask the people to decide whether whigs or Tories, liberals or conservatives shall be entrusted with the government of the British empire. This is what Mr. Disraeli ought to have done—and what, perhaps, no other possible English Premier under the influence of conscientious scruples would in the premises have refused to do—on the occasion of his first defeat on the Irish Church question. In following this course he would have been doing what Derby, Russell, Palmerston, Peel, Melbourne, Grey, Pitt and others had done before him, and what most honorable men would have concluded it was right to do in the circumstances. Mr. Disraeli, however, is a man of genius, and that, perhaps, sufficiently explains why he has acted differently from all who have gone before him. On the occasion of the first defeat Mr. Disraeli neither resigned nor appealed to the country. This, however, but for what has followed, might have been satisfactorily explained. If the Ministry at some subsequent stage of the same measure had been backed up by the House, the Prime Minister might have been extolled for his pluck and perseverance. On some such result, perhaps, Mr. Disraeli calculated. His calculations, as all the world now sees and as he himself is fully convinced, have been sadly at fault. Defeat has followed defeat, not on one, but on many questions, with a rapidity and a weight which have been absolutely crushing. Nothing but genius could have survived such a series of misfortunes. Mr. Disraeli, however, does survive; and in spite of Queen, Lords and Commons, in spite even of the people, a son of Israel remains the virtual chief of the British empire. It has not for some generations been believed in England that any minister could defy the public sentiment of the country; it has of late years been a popular sentiment that the will of the House of Commons was supreme in the realm; but Mr. Disraeli has shown that both the belief and the sentiment are false. Without the consent of the people and in opposition to the will of the House of Commons he maintains his post as chief adviser of the Crown. It is possible, however, to strain a privilege too far and to misinterpret the patience of an enduring people. There is a point of pressure at which the spring will break. If it is Mr. Disraeli's intention to advise her Majesty to dissolve Parliament before the Reform bills for Scotland and Ireland have been passed, we take it that he is already beginning to fear whether the last point of patient endurance has not been reached. It is the conviction of many who at one time believed in Mr. Disraeli that by his persistent tenure of office he has hopelessly compromised both himself and his party.

We have already in these columns explained why a dissolution of Parliament and consequently a general election are not desired now either by the Ministry or by the opposition. If a general election were taking place now or any time before the new constituencies were created in Scotland and in Ireland it would take place in most exceptional circumstances. A Reform bill has been passed for England. In England, therefore, the representatives would be chosen either by the old or by the new constituency. If by the old, the newly created electors would naturally feel

indignant. If by the new, a positive wrong would be done to both Scotland and Ireland. If, however, the difficulty in England can be got over, and the election all over the three kingdoms takes place under the old conditions, the new Parliament would be moribund from its birth, would not dare to be initiative and could not count on more than a few months' existence. Any decision come to by the people in such circumstances would be worthless. It would be the decision of a doomed constituency. No possible good could result from it, either to the government or to the opposition. It would put the country to vast inconvenience and entail upon members untold expense. If Mr. Disraeli can hold on to October, and the reform measures be not then completed, it is difficult to discover reason why he should not be allowed to hold on a month or two longer, when, the new constituencies being in full blast, a general election will have a meaning and a determining character, and the popular voice will make itself heard as it has never before made itself heard in the British Isles. If Mr. Disraeli does not follow the example of his predecessors in office and yield up his place to the leader of the opposition it remains to be seen whether the opposition will not force him, by a vote of want of confidence, either to resign or to appeal to the country. Mr. Disraeli's colleagues have hitherto been singularly steadfast in their adherence to their chief. Their continued fidelity is more a necessity now than ever. A break in their ranks would be fatal to the party.

## Extraordinary Democratic Reaction in South Carolina.

The telegraph informed us yesterday that the democrats had gained a majority of the districts in South Carolina at the recent local elections, having secured sixteen out of the thirty-one districts. There are about five white districts in the State—Spartanburg, Oconee, Greenville, Anderson and Chesterfield. But this gives only a faint idea of the extraordinary reaction in the popular vote in the State as compared with the vote on the new constitution. We find that in Union county the democratic gain has been nearly two thousand, in Kershaw over seventeen hundred, in Laurens over thirteen hundred, in Chester over one thousand, and so on throughout the State. These local elections show the strength of the conservatives in South Carolina, and are indicative of what they are capable of doing when they bring out their entire force. Beside the practical benefit locally of the conservatives in the South polling a full vote, the moral effect in the North and West is highly important; and we suggest that hereafter, at every election, there be a united effort in all the Southern States to bring out every conservative vote that can be relied upon. We have always believed that the white conservatives, with such sensible colored voters as are not under the thumb screws of the radical carpet-baggers and submissive to arbitrary military direction, are capable of controlling every State in the South. It would be a curious but to us a not unexpected event to find the Southern States instrumental in electing a democrat as the next President of the United States. They can do it if they try.

## The Soldiers' Messenger and Despatch Company.

It will be seen by an article and affidavits published with it in another part of the paper that the officers and men of the Soldiers' Business, Messenger and Despatch Company of this city have got into trouble with each other, and from the evidence produced it appears to us that the poor maimed and wounded men have reason to complain of the well paid officials. However, the statement of the difficulty speaks for itself. We regret to see a quarrel or any complaint about the management of this benevolent and useful association. Our disabled soldiers and sailors should be taken care of by the general government, by the States, counties and town authorities. It is a disgrace to the country to see so many of them begging in the streets. Let asylums be provided where they will have comfortable homes and where by proper management nearly all of them could earn their living in some way or other, without injuring their health or subjecting them to humiliation. There are very few but could do something, and reasonable employment would be a benefit physically and morally. Those utterly incapable should be provided for at the same time. Let a general movement be made, then, by all the local authorities, as well as by the government at Washington, to relieve the condition of all our disabled soldiers and sailors, and thus prevent begging and oppression by selfish companies.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.—A copperhead journal of this city, after getting a few raps over the knuckles from several other copperhead journals, changes its tune and sings in a lower key on the Presidential policy of the democratic party after this fashion:—"There has never been any likelihood that he (Chief Justice Chase) would receive the democratic nomination." "We should be glad to see Chief Justice Chase follow Mr. Blair and Senator Doolittle into the democratic party; but as he regards negro suffrage as a blessing instead of an atrocious, though, perhaps, irretrievable blunder, we do not see how he and the democratic party can have any bond of fellowship. We did not object to a parley; but it was certain from the beginning that the mountain would not go to Mahomet, and it appears Mahomet will not come to the mountain." This would be Sir Oracle to an ignoramus, who knows nothing of Mahomet or the mountain. He is looking for a democratic mouse, but he will probably be wiser by the Fourth of July.

OUR NEW MINISTER TO ENGLAND.—Our cable telegrams of yesterday's date from London report that the leading journals of the British metropolis endorse the President's appointment of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson as United States Minister to the Court of St. James in terms of decided approval, the London Times expressing the opinion that he is most eminently qualified for a satisfactory discussion of the delicate questions pending between the two nations.

NOTICE TO SHERIDAN SHOOK.—It is rumored that General Ben Butler's forthcoming report on the impeachment bribery ring will be a document only surpassed as a legal argument by that touching his investigation of Fort Fisher.

## Chase and the Party Men.

It is altogether to the honor of Mr. Chase that the possibility of his nomination by the democrats alarms the politicians as much as it pleases the people. It alarms the party men of both sides. Radicals fear the effect upon the people of the presentation of a candidate whose whole public life has been a contest for popular rights against oppression of every sort. They know the strength that this ally was to their own party in the days when that party pursued nobler objects than it now aims at, and they fear that to have this distinguished name now leading the people against them will indicate with a too terrible distinctness the great changes they have suffered; they fear to have it pointed out so plainly, and by a witness of this integrity, that they are no longer the advocates of those principles for the support of which they were first trusted by the people. On the other hand the mere politicians of the democratic household fear the nomination of Chase for a reason always sufficient to the absolute party intriguers. He is a man they cannot use. He is a man who will be a candidate honestly or not at all, and will not come down to the level of their bargaining. A candidate to exactly meet the wishes of the mere politician should be a candidate whom the politician can approach on his own level—to whom he can make any proposition, however shameful—with whom he can drive a small bargain for an office in the event of success. Over such a candidate the politician can shout party halloehs with a gusto commensurate to the value of the office he expects. We need hardly say that Chase is not that sort of man. These fellows cannot make their game with him and therefore cannot "see" his fitness for the support of the democrats. It is to the reproach of the nation that facts like this have kept some of our most distinguished men out of the Presidential office. They could not be nominated because they could not stoop to making the necessary bargains with the party tradesmen. We do not believe it will keep Chase out; but it explains the objection to him that is entertained by some copperhead sheets that pretend to speak for the democracy.

Chase will be nominated despite the disappointment of these political middlemen—these fellows who stand between the man and the people and pretend to speak for each without authority from either, caring nothing for what is done or not done save as they secure a profit; he will be nominated because the men who really guide the course of the democracy are men of some reason, and are capable of seeing the fact that Chase is the only candidate with whom they can defeat Grant. Suppose they nominate Pendleton, what chance has he to win? All the Southern States, with seventy votes, would be definitely and unequivocally against him. All the New England States, except Connecticut, would be certainly against him. All the positively republican States of the West would then be certainly given to Grant, and States that are now well regarded as almost in the list of certainties against Grant would be floated out among the doubtful ones with a tendency his way. Indeed, we are not sure but such a decision would be pronounced against Pendleton as would give altogether new vitality to radicalism and seem like a reaction against the reaction. His nomination on the day it was announced would put in the list of certainties for Grant enough States to make him President and render the remainder doubtful. But suppose Chase the candidate. What then? He would secure every Southern State; for, having the conservatives, he would have with their vote a radical vote large enough to determine all. He would secure all the States like New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio that are disgusted with the radical tendencies. He would fairly divide New England and the Western republican States with the radical candidate. In short, while Pendleton's nomination would at once give to Grant all States now doubtful and make doubtful those now counted as certainly against Grant, the nomination of Chase would immediately decide against Grant all the now doubtful States and make doubtful those that his supporters regard as certain.

It has seemed obvious to every one watching the political probabilities that the democracy must necessarily nominate Chase; and so positively has this thought asserted itself that many have fancied the only difficulty would come from the other side—that Chase could not accept such a nomination as the democrats would give. But as a matter of fact the great principle on which the democrats now stand and must stand is one to which Chase is thoroughly committed; and, indeed, it is because he fearlessly asserted and sustained that principle that he is not now the candidate of the other side. Thus in the changes of the day things have come round so that the democratic party is once more his party. Chase is hated and feared by the radicals because he regards the whole safety of the country as involved in the supremacy of the law and the discontinuance of military government, and if there is any democracy in the land to-day surely this is the very first principle of its existence. The principles by which Mr. Chase stands are succinctly indicated in a despatch from Richmond given elsewhere. General amnesty, civil government, the supremacy of the law—these are the points, and they are the points on which the republicans must be opposed, because they are the only ones on which they can be beaten. Chase is the only statesman who now conspicuously embodies before the people this honest opposition to the party in power, and he is therefore the legitimate candidate. His ideas on negro suffrage are not found an insuperable objection by Mr. Vallandigham, who can hardly be accused of radicalism in that direction; and whatever they are it is not now the policy of the democracy to go behind any fact that has been already established as a step toward settling the condition of the Southern States. Time must first show the step to have been a bad one.

THE WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.—Yesterday was quite a lively and interesting day at West Point. The cadets there first received the midshipmen who had gone up on the United States practice fleet for the purpose of paying their land comrades a visit. After their reception the corps of cadets was formed in line and General Grant presented the diplomas awarded to the graduating class, which numbers fifty-four members. Altogether the day was most pleasantly and entertainingly spent. A large number of army and

navy officers was present to witness the ceremonies consequent upon the sending out of another company of the future heroes of the republic.

## Financial Legislation in Congress Yesterday.

The proceedings in the House of Representatives yesterday were of a rather remarkable character. After voting away between one and two millions of dollars for additional compensation to the clerks of the different departments Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, offered a resolution declaring that "it will inflict a serious loss in the national revenues to delay the revision of taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco," and instructing the Ways and Means Committee to "report without delay a separate bill for the revision of taxes" on the articles named. After a somewhat lengthy debate, during which Messrs. Schenck, Maynard and Niblack spoke in opposition thereto, the resolution was passed by a vote of seventy-four to sixty-three. Subsequently another resolution was adopted, providing that when the separate bill shall be reported "no other business shall be in order." It is thus apparent that before the adjournment of Congress for the summer season the tax on whiskey and tobacco will be materially reduced. Whether the reduction will tend to increase the revenue to be derived from these sources is a question which can only be decided by the practical operations of the law after its passage. It is, however, stated that a delegation of distillers now in Washington have promised that the government shall receive forty millions of dollars immediately after the reduction of the tax from whiskey held by them, but which they have not been able to place upon the market by reason of the swindles of the "whiskey ring." If this large sum of money can be placed in the Treasury in a short time, as promised, then the proposed revision of the tax will be of material benefit to the country.

In the Senate the Currency bill was taken up, and Mr. Morrill offered as an amendment that "on the issue of any increase of retired circulation" the Secretary of the Treasury be "required to permanently withdraw an equal amount of United States notes." To this Mr. Morton gave notice he would move to add that the notes thus retired "shall not be obtained from the sale of bonds, but shall be taken from the funds in the Treasury, collected in the ordinary way." After a lengthy debate, during which the Senate refused to lay the bill on the table until after the Presidential election, Mr. Morrill's amendment was rejected by a vote of sixteen votes to twenty-seven yeas. This result is significant, as showing that the Senate does not favor any further contraction of the currency.

## Our Spanish-American Neighbors—The War in Paraguay.

The letters which we published yesterday from our correspondents at Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres and Vera Cruz, show that our Spanish-American neighbors are in what appears to be their normal state of military and civil confusion. The latest intelligence that we have from the seat of war in Paraguay is contained in a cable despatch published in to-day's HERALD. The allies had assaulted the rear of Humaita for the purpose of gaining possession of the forest of the Gran Chaco and thereby cutting off the communications of the Paraguayans. They were repulsed at every point and were compelled to abandon the assault. The siege, however, continues, the fort being closely invested by land and water. Lopez himself is strongly fortified on the river Tebicuar, with an army of ten thousand men. He is not intimidated by the loss of four-fifths of his original forces, and his confidence is evidently unshaken in his people, who adhere to him as firmly as in his palmy days, though they are obliged to dress in skins and live on fruits, with fresh beef roasted at the camp fire and with native tea, drunk from native gourds, for their only drink. The satisfaction of fighting for their country is their only pay. Their heroic resistance, whether successful or unsuccessful, will be forever memorable. The rumors that the government of the United States intends to interfere and demand that there shall be no change of government in Paraguay without the consent of the people themselves, are gaining credence and tend to sustain the courage of the Paraguayans.

President Mitre, of the Argentine Confederation, will probably be impeached as soon as the Congress shall assemble. Meanwhile, as he is at the head of the army in a foreign country, and as the acting Executive is his especial friend, he will be apt to postpone his return for trial until the exigencies of war permit. His impeachment would, in all likelihood, open an embarrassing revolutionary period for the republics of the Platte.

But what most directly interests the people of the United States is the revolutionary condition of our Mexican neighbors. The pronouncement of Rivera, of which we published yesterday a full translation, is but one of many indications of the concerted opposition against President Juarez as a usurper on the part of the very chieftains who united with him in successful efforts to drive away from Mexico the imperial invaders led by Maximilian. Juarez is soundly abused in the proclamation of Rivera as having, "through unutterable misfortune," attained power in a time of turbulence and revolt; as having governed always dictatorially, with no other limitation than his own will and ambition; as having purposed and successfully endeavored to destroy the constitution, and as having continued in command of the people without authority from the people, "without legality, without election—the fountain of all legitimate power—making the republic his patrimony and Mexicans his slaves." The chaotic and revolutionary condition of Mexico could not be more strikingly illustrated than by this proclamation of Rivera against Juarez, supported as it is by the open or the indirect sympathy of almost all the leaders of the so-called liberal party in Mexico. Thus our latest news from Mexico confirms the opinion which we have often expressed—that in due time the Mexicans themselves, admitting their incapacity for self-government, unless subjected to the enlightening and strengthening influence of the republic of the United States, will invoke annexation to this great republic as the final remedy for all their woes.

POLICEMEN'S CLUBS AND CITIZENS' HEADS.—Another policeman was fined twenty-five dollars on Saturday last for unlawfully assaulting a citizen with his club. A few more cases

of punishment for the abuse of an authority which, it must be admitted, has of late been too frequently abused, will, it is hoped, convince the offenders that citizens' heads have rights that must be respected, and that policemen's clubs are not always trumps.

## A Chance for the Sorosis.

A ladies' eating club of the ancient and honorable order of blue stockings is one of the last sensations of this metropolis. This club—the Sorosis—held a meeting up town on Saturday afternoon last, *en grande tenue*, assisted by an excessive force of whiskered Bohemians. From all that has appeared of the proceedings of the interesting occasion the business of the meeting was dining and wining and mutual admiration, and the grand object of the sorrowful sisters is that of a mutual admiration society—"only this and nothing more." There was, "once upon a time," a gay old beer-drinking philosopher, whose creed he thus expressed:—

Back and sides go bare, go bare,  
Hands and feet go cold;  
Give me good ale and I don't care—  
Jolly good ale and out.

But this society of the blue stockings forswears all such "thin potations," they say, and in solids and fluids, peccans and pastry, has set up the splendid banner of "equal rights" with the old rib roasters of the Manhattan Club. We submit, however, that the Sorosis ought to strike higher than the Bohemian's paradise of a good feed, and that the time is at hand for a grand flank movement upon the democracy in behalf of women's rights in our political affairs. Mrs. Susan B. Anthony, we understand, has been appointed a delegate in behalf of the women's rights women to the National Democratic Convention. She should not stand unsupported in that Convention by the Sorosis. She ought to have as her escort into the new Tammany Hall on "the glorious Fourth" the whole force of this society of the sorrowful sisters. By this grand move the Presidentess of the Sorosis may become more famous in the great American revolution of the nineteenth than was Madame Roland with her coterie in the terrific French revolution of the eighteenth century. Otherwise, the Sorosis, we fear, will be but a briefly flickering *fiasco*.

## Passage of the Washington Municipal Bill.

By a vote of ninety-four to twenty-six the Senate bill relating to contested elections in the city of Washington was passed by the House of Representatives yesterday. After the many shameful acts of this radical Congress nothing that it now does can surprise the country. The bill in question was introduced and carried through for the sole purpose of enabling the radicals to control the municipal affairs of the capital. In attempting to legalize the illegal act of the City Register, in giving certificates of election to three radical Councilmen, who were not elected, and to whom he had no power to give such certificates, the bill is clearly unconstitutional; for although Congress has sole control over the District of Columbia it cannot pass an *ex post facto* law which will apply to that territory. But aside from that point the bill gives the Register the sole power to decide who is or who is not elected, and if that individual can, without a shadow of law to sustain him, cast out some one hundred votes polled at the recent election in an Aldermanic district, he certainly would not hesitate to disfranchise any number of voters where his own election was the stake. The action of Congress in this matter is another indication of the dangers which beset the country by a continuation of radical rule.

REVOLUTION IN HAITI.—Our correspondence from Hayti is interesting. Salnave had assured the Foreign Ministers that no damage would be done to the capital except that inflicted by the enemy; at the same time he announced his determination never to yield. The Cacos made an assault upon the city on the morning of the 3d inst. and were repulsed with heavy loss. All of the prisoners captured were butchered by the troops in the most expeditious and approved negro fashion. Salnave had endeavored to effect a compromise with the Southern revolutionists upon the condition that they should unite with him in repelling the Cacos. The proposition was indignantly rejected, and the happy and highly civilized negro republicans were still vigorously at work slaughtering each other at the last accounts.

THE PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.—It is understood that any one of the Western States, from Ohio to Kansas, to which the capital of the United States may be transferred, will pay all the expenses of removing the present public buildings from Washington or the cost of putting up new ones. If it comes to that New York can do the same thing and go ten, twenty, fifty or a hundred millions better, with a hundred acres in the Park or on Washington Heights to build upon; and New York, the London of America, is, after all, the proper place for the national capital. However, Mr. Logan's resolution failed in the House of Representatives yesterday, and the probabilities are that the question will not be brought again before Congress for some time to come.

MEXICO AND OTHER NEIGHBORS.—Whatever anything gets in a bad way it takes to abusing the HERALD. That is what they are at in Mexico nearly all the time. They recently began it in Hayti, having got into a revolution quite Mexican in character. They do the same way here in all enterprises more eager to make money than careful how it is made. It is the way adopted just now by a so-called Soldiers' Messenger Company that is referred to in another column.

A JOB FOR THE NEW MINISTER TO ENGLAND.—The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, it is said, will go out to England with express and ample instructions for the settlement of the Alabama claims. If so, Mr. Johnson, of the White House, as well as his Minister Johnson, may come off with flying colors; for the present British Cabinet is not in a condition to chaffer any longer over that little bill.

OUR NATIONAL SECURITIES STILL IN THE ASCENDANT.—There was great excitement in the market for government securities yesterday, the demand for home and foreign investment being very heavy, and a further improvement of about a half of one per cent took place in all the issues, while five-twentieths advanced in London to 73½ a 73½. This speaks well for the public credit.

WISER THAN BARLOW.—Horatio Seymour, in recommending Chief Justice Chase as the democratic candidate for the next Presidency,